

Business Notices.

IMPORTANT!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUT OF SHIPS "WILLIAM NELSON," "MERCURY," "ARAGO," &c., &c., &c.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES AND CASES OF FINE FRENCH CHINA, DISHES, TEA, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, PARIS CLOCKS AND BRONZES, &c., &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS, of every description, to which we respectfully invite the attention of the public.

These goods were ordered by us in Europe previous to the commencement of the present disastrous panic, principally for the Southern market, but in consequence of the depressed state of business in the country, and the impossibility of making collections out of New-York, we have decided to retain them in our store, and offer them to our RETAIL CUSTOMERS, FOR CASH, at such a price as to suit the times.

UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE. We have decided to sell the whole of our First Floor exclusively to these goods, and they will be ready for sale.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, 10TH INST., we have a visit to our establishment on this occasion, for the purpose of an inspection of the styles and prices will convince every one that this is an opportunity of obtaining goods in our line that will, in all probability, not occur again.

R. V. HUGHES & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broomfield.

Our Store will be closed at 3 p. m. on MONDAY, for the purpose of opening and arranging these goods.

Citizens and strangers are invited to notice the variety and excellence of stock offered at our counters, consisting of FINE FRENCH CHINA, DISHES, TEA, &c., &c., &c.

Our Fall Goods are now on hand, and we are prepared to receive orders for the same. We have a large stock of French China Dinner and Tea Sets, Clocks, Bronzes, &c., &c., &c.

THE SELLING OF THESE ARTICLES WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, NOV. 9.

And continue during the present week.

EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH MUST AND SHALL BE SOLD.

And, especially, let the loss be what it may.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 61 and 63 Broadway, 1st Floor, between Houston and Broomfield.

THE SPESCHIED HAT THIS FALL combines all the elegance and beauty that has given the Hats of this season their high reputation throughout the Union, and he is selling them at the low price of \$3.50 a Hat.

Give him a call.

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST A comparison of the following articles with any similar goods offered in the market.

OUR WHITE CHINA DINNER SET, 144 pieces, at \$25.00

OUR FINE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SET, 144 pieces, at \$25.00

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the Revolution, who made a similar declaration in favor of the Rights of Man. Whether Mr. Chase would consider the Lecompton, like the Philadelphia manifesto, a mere collection of "glittering generalities," we are curious to learn.

The Convention has stricken the word "white" out of its original draft of the article on the Right of Suffrage, resting on the Dred Scott decision that a negro is not a citizen of the United States, and so making the requirement of citizenship sufficient and "white citizen" mere tautology and surplusage.

The Legislature is to have no power to emancipate slaves without paying the owners their full value in cash. It seems to be resolved that this Constitution is somehow to be put through; but the how does not yet appear. We invite general attention to our correspondent's letters.

We commend to the serious attention of all thoughtful men the latest effluence of Dred-Rabbitism in the Greenwich-street murder of Friday night. The details are incredibly horrid; but still are the natural growth of the political system of which Mayor Wood and Judge Russell are the chief exponents, and of which the Police Justices of the city are too often the creatures and protectors.

The house No. 32 Greenwich street, close to the Battery, is kept by one Christian Martin, and is a respectable. But among its lodgers was a poor Swiss woman, aged 55, named Theresa Spitzlein, employed as cook by Mr. Zoepf, a druggist, corner of Greenwich and Cedar streets. The poor have to live where they can, not where they wish; which accounts for this hard-working woman lodging in this house, though infamous, in the neighborhood of her humble toil. After she had gone to bed on Friday night, four young Irish rowdies forcibly entered the premises, one O'Connell breaking open the door, and then admitting his confederates through a window, into the room where this poor old woman slept upon the floor. The villains made obscene assaults on some other women, who attempted to prevent their entrance into the house. They escaped, but the woman Theresa, who also protested against the disturbance, was seized and violated by two of them. Her struggles were furious, and the second ruffian choked her to death.

Our reporter, who was present at the examination of the body, represents it as in a frightful state, giving evidence of the revolting ferocity of the attacks and the intensity of the resistance.

The Coroner's verdict is, "that the deceased came to her death from violence at the hands of James Toole and Maurice O'Connell, and that of James Toole and Maurice O'Connell, were accessory before the fact." The Jury further finds, "that James Toole and Maurice O'Connell, had criminal intercourse with the deceased before the fact." O'Connell being captured, was permitted to go with one policeman to point out his confederates, and once outside of the Station-House, considerably escaped!

Nor is this the first time that the magistrates elected to guard the peace of the city have virtually connived at the offenses of these same scoundrels. Indeed, though brutalities of the grossest character have been the business of their lives, so far as we are aware they have always been allowed to go unpunished. Within a month past they committed an unprovoked assault on Patrick Kelly, an old man, one of the gate-keepers at Castle Garden. They threw him down, trampled on him, and covered him with blood. For this act they were arrested and convicted before the Petty Sessions.

Whether because the Justices presiding there felt themselves too near akin with the convicts to mete out the penalty which the case and their general character called for, or for some other reason, they were discharged with a reprimand! On another occasion three of them were arrested for stopping a cart in the public street and forcibly taking possession of the load of baggage and transferring it, without the consent of the owners, to other vehicles. They were discharged from arrest because there was a defect in the license of the cartman who was robbed.

As a proper pendant to this, it will be seen that Judge Russell has committed the judicial monstrosity of liberating Morris Lunnigan, a Fifth Ward scoundrel, and Democratic ruffian in general, on paying a fine of six cents, though the Jury found him guilty. Lunnigan, it will be remembered, made a deadly assault on Captain Joel Stone of the Stonington steamer Plymouth Rock. Captain Stone affirmed that he would rather brave the wildest night on the Sound than come alongside of Pier No. 2, in consequence of the outrages which he and his passengers are subjected to by these ruffians. Lunnigan, on the morning of the 3d of October, came aboard his vessel to solicit custom for the hackmen. Captain Stone, in pursuance of his own rules and the city ordinances, ordered Lunnigan, who is a very powerful man, to go ashore. He set up the pretense of being a passenger himself, but finally the Captain took him by the collar to lead him off the boat, when he commenced a violent assault upon him, which, as Lunnigan is a very powerful man, resulted in the Captain's being beaten and bruised in the most shocking manner. Lunnigan produced two or three hackmen of the same character with himself, who swore that Capt. Stone struck the first blow; but Stone, being recalled, stated that all these convenient witnesses were out on the pier when the assault took place, and that he did not strike Lunnigan till he had himself received a violent blow.

Judge Russell took up the case quite warmly for the defendant. He charged the Jury that Lunnigan had made out a complete justification. The Jury, however, did not look at the case in the same light. Either they did not believe Lunnigan's witnesses, or they did not subscribe to Judge Russell's law; very likely a little of both. It is certainly a strange view of legal rights that deprives the master of a vessel of the power to remove from his ship persons who have come on board for the purpose of violating the law. At all events the Jury, notwithstanding the Judge's charge, returned in a few minutes with a verdict of guilty. But Lunnigan being brought up for sentence, the Judge had his turn; and he proceeded to snap his fingers in the face of the Jury by inflicting on the convicted prisoner a fine of six cents! In company with Peter Duff, Mayor Wood's Inspector of Vessels, Lunnigan triumphantly left the Court-room!

Whether are we tending? A community either advances or recedes in the principles of good order and morals. It cannot remain stationary. History is but the record of the rise of empires, through the general predominance of good over evil, or their fall through the reverse. It becomes a grave question whether civilized society here locally in this city of New-York, can continue possible under the downward tendency of things—the growing insolence of demagogues, the corruption of official power, the exquisite brutality of ruffians, winked at by the authorities, and the general seared sense of right. When a city elects its highest officer

a common swindler, barely escaping a righteous term of service at hard labor in Sing Sing; when it submits to taxes and administrative thefts which would not be endured by the people of countries claiming to be less free; when it is not shocked at the growth of murders or attempts to murder, even within the Hall of Justice, and the sight and hearing of the Courts in broad daylight, there is no margin left for surprise. Nothing that may come can be worse than that which has already come. The quantity of wrong and outrage can be greater, but quality not a whit worse. If the Democratic party were to elect a seven years' term convict to be Mayor, and give him a heavier vote, in virtue of his prison-service, than Wood received, it would not be a greater invasion of decency, morals or intelligence than that which we at present suffer, and under which every community must sooner or later go to decay and ruin. When morals have departed from the government, what must we expect of the government?

The Official Canvass of the votes cast at our late State Election will be made in the several Counties to-morrow; and we may postpone further details until the returns shall be officially made public. In this County, we presume, the canvassers will wire-draw their labors through ten or fifteen days, in order to lift more money from the City Treasury into their own pockets; but, as nothing of much interest now depends on the City canvass, this imposition can be better endured this year than ordinarily. We need only state generally that Wm. G. Mendell (Dem.) is probably elected to the Senate from Dutchess and Columbia by "American" votes—that George G. Scott is, in like manner, chosen from the Saratoga District, where the "Americans" went solid for him; while the XIVth (Delaware) and XVth (Warren) Districts are still claimed by both parties. There is little doubt, however, that the "Americans," with Judge Stow (Independent), will hold the balance of power in the Senate, and also in the House. Frost Horton (American) is chosen Assemblyman from the upper district of Westchester, instead of W. P. Moody (Dem.).

The Democratic State Ticket is elected by a smaller majority than we at first supposed but we think it must exceed 10,000, and will probably reach 13,000. We believe the "Democratic" vote is just about that of last year (135,000), while the "Republican" has fallen off from 276,000 to about 182,000, and the "American" from 124,000 to not far from 60,000. Of the seceding "Americans," rather more joined the "Democrats" than the "Republicans;" but the dissolving party traded with either of the survivors as it could drive the best bargain. It is quite possible that the "American" vote of the VIIIth District, cast solid for Thayer (Dem.), has elected him to the Supreme Court over Martin Grover, Republican, though we think it has not. Alonzo C. Paige, Dem., is said to be reflected in the IVth District, by the support of the Americans, though we do not consider this certain. In the IIIrd (Albany) District, on the other hand, as in the Ist and IIrd, the Americans collected on Judicial, and in most Counties on local tickets, with the Republicans.

The "American" party has proved, like Samson, more effective in death than in life. It has in many instances been strong enough to dictate nominations and control elections, and it has probably secured a controlling power in the Legislature. It may now, by using that power wisely and usefully, leave a grateful remembrance in the public mind. One of the cherished objects of its past efforts—a Registration of Voters, or some equivalent preventive of Illegal Voting—it may now demand and secure. We sincerely hope it may do so. Though there was no great excitement, and every voter had free and peaceful access to the polls throughout the day, we believe thousands of votes were polled here last Tuesday by men who were not legal voters or who had already voted at least once. The Republicans last Winter gave us some excellent amendments of our Election Laws, whereby to every legal voter is secured his right of voting once. Now let the Americans add to this an effective check upon any voting by other than legal voters, and by these more than once, and we shall have nothing in this respect to desire.

With which of the great parties the few "Americans" in the new Legislature will act, remains to be seen; but we presume they will decide each question as it shall arise on its essential merits. And as their journals and speakers have generally joined in the clamor against the "Republican" legislation as last Winter, we presume the Americans will generally join the Democrats in repealing that legislation. We know nothing on this point but what appears on the surface, but that convinces us that the Metropolitan Police bill is doomed to very essential modifications if not to a total repeal; that the act relating to the Assessment of Railroads by Towns will also be upset; and that any measures which the new victorious party may see fit to bring forward and support, looking to a retrenchment of expenditures or decrease of taxation, will receive votes enough to insure their passage. Yet *The Albany Atlas* says:

"Without the Legislature, the Democrats will be able to accomplish much less in the way of reform than is desirable. It is the legislative power which controls the financial expenditures of the State, and wastes or economizes the people's money. The Treasury is compelled to pay what the Legislature appropriates, so long as funds are provided. Real and searching reform can only be carried out by the aid of the law-making power. That, we fear, is not to be in Democratic hands, and hence it may be doubted whether we shall see the 'Lobby extinguished' during the approaching session."

If the "Democratic" State Officers shall recommend, and the "Democratic" Members of the Legislature unitedly support, measures of "real and searching reform," and they are defeated by the old vote of the Republicans and Americans, the People will perceive the fact and place the responsibility where it properly belongs. Until they do so, however, it would seem idle to interpose apologies for a failure that may yet be avoided.

We believe the People have been deceived with regard to the issues on which this Election should have been decided. We do not consider the last Legislature immaculate, but we believe it was better in every respect than its predecessor, wherein the Republicans were a decided minority. We believe the cry raised against excessive taxation was essentially dishonest and fraudulent, and that the Republicans were made to lose tens of thousands of votes by it which they ought to have obtained. We believe that the Slave Power has thus won a signal but short-lived victory over the Republican convictions and Free-Labor instincts of our State, and that New-York is thus made to appear in the light of an indorser of the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision, and of Buchanan's assertion that "Slavery exists in Kansas under the 'Federal Constitution'—in other words, that the Constitution carries Slavery into every square mile of the Federal Territories—and that neither Congress nor the People of those Territories have any right to exclude it so long as they retain the Territorial condition. We believe it was a great mistake on the part of the People—judging the future by the past—to commit the custody of their State Finances to Sanford E. Church, rather than to Robert Dennison. We believe that the money, exertions and votes of the law-defying ruffians of our City and State, have won the victory now rejoiced over by "the Democracy," and that they will expect to have accorded them in return, a virtual, if not legalized, impunity in selling their villainous, poisonous decoctions, wherever and however they may see fit. Such are our convictions with regard to this result. Let the event decide whether they are well or ill founded.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention meets this evening. Beside nominating a candidate for Mayor, it is charged with the duty of nominating six candidates for Supervisors.

With regard to the Mayoralty, if we are well-informed, the members of the Convention intend to take no action at present, but to postpone the subject for a few days in order to combine with the honest men of all parties for the purpose of defeating Fernando Wood. This is a wise and patriotic purpose, and we trust that nothing whatever may be allowed to defeat it.

But with regard to the Supervisors there is no such occasion for delay, and we presume the Convention will fix upon its candidates this evening. The office is one of no emolument, nor of any special honor, but of great importance to the public. The Board of Supervisors exercises control over the taxation and expenditure of the city. It consists of twelve members—six being voted for on each ticket. The candidates nominated by each party are thus certain to be elected. We entreat the Republican Convention to give us men of the very highest character for integrity and business ability, and, above all, men who will attentively discharge the duty of the office. We are not from what party they are selected; only let them be men whose names are so honorably known to every citizen that there can be no question about them—men like William F. Havemeyer, Robert B. Minton and Alexander W. Bradford. We mention these gentlemen not to propose them as candidates, but to indicate the sort of persons we should desire to see in this important Board. The nomination of candidates of this class, even if some of them are taken from among Democrats or Americans, will do honor to the party and to the Convention, and afford a ground of hope for the redemption of New-York from plunder and misrule.

The Albany Atlas responds to our request that it give its readers the true result in Iowa, as follows: "It is true that we copied from THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, a statement showing that Iowa was Democratic, and published returns from the local press to the same effect, or leaving the question in doubt. But we were from day to day the telegraphic bulletins, which set down the State against us. 'We do not believe our readers are so much in the habit of giving credence to THE TRIBUNE as to be deceived by it. Last they should be, we append our caveat to THE TRIBUNE'S own, stating plainly any reliance upon what we copy from that sheet.'"

The above is untrue and dishonest. When the first reports from Iowa indicated a "Democratic" triumph, THE TRIBUNE frankly and fully stated the fact. This, *The Atlas* copied, and made the most of it. Soon, however, fuller returns showed that the Republicans had succeeded, and THE TRIBUNE stated this; but *The Atlas* and *Journal of Commerce* concealed it and kept the facts from their readers till after our State Election. Is that honest journalism?

The "telegraphic bulletins" did not, from day to day, set down Iowa as having gone Republican. We had such special dispatches, as well as letters, which *The Atlas* took good care not to copy; but the telegraphs from Dubuque and Chicago to the Associated Press contradicted these, and, so late as the 20th ult., indicated the election of Samuels. If there has been even yet a dispatch to the Associated Press stating the fact that Iowa is Republican on State Officers, and in both branches of the Legislature, we are not aware of the fact; and we challenge *The Atlas* to reproduce it from its columns.

The merchants, we perceive, are still bickering over the extent and character of the reform in Mercantile Credits that is advisable and practicable—still disputing whether four months or six months is the better term. The apocryphal will be, as may easily be foreseen, just no reform at all. They may begin with four months; but soon A. will proffer five in the hope of thereby winning customers from B., and then B. will give six in order to make up his loss to A. by getting away other customers from C., and the end will be credits of eight, ten or twelve months, naturally elongating themselves to years, and, in many cases, to all eternity. And when this bubble shall have been blown to the point of bursting, the Banks, or some other scapgoat, will have to bear the blame.

Measurably, Importers, Hardwaremen, Commission Merchants, Jobbers, Publishers, &c., ask yourselves at the outset this question—"Is it better that the farmers should pay for such Wares and Fabrics as they require out of their last crop or their next? Which is preferable for them, for you, for all of us?" When this question is rightly answered, all beyond is easy. It may possibly be well to extend to a retailer who has capital and character a credit of thirty, sixty or ninety days, to enable him to take the goods home, open them, and submit them to his customers; but it can never be best for any party interested to have those goods sold out to consumers and worn out, to be paid for out of the proceeds of next year's harvest—subject, of course, to the mischances of frost, flood, drought, blight, weevil, &c. If you are not yet satisfied of this, how many more revolutions like the present will be needed to satisfy you?

OHIO.—The official vote of Ohio is published in the State paper. The vote for Chase is 169,568, Payne 129,663, Van Trump 9,263, scattering 1,233—making the total vote for Governor 309,334. The majority of Chase over Payne is 1,503. The total vote of the State in 1855 was 302,065, showing the vote to be 28,269 greater than that cast two years ago. The vote last year was: Fremont, 187,497; Buchanan, 170,874; Fillmore, 28,126; total, 386,497. So that the falling off in the vote from last year is 56,163.

The vote on the other State officers, all of the elected, except the member of the Board of Public Works, being Republicans, is as follows:

Vote for Lieutenant Governor.

Martin Walker, 129,427—maj. 11,901

Norman T. Nash, 119,526

Scattering, 1,294

Vote for Secretary of State.

Adrian P. Russell, 129,427—maj. 2,256

John B. Russell, 119,526

Scattering, 452

Vote for Treasurer of State.

Alfred P. Russell, 129,427—maj. 1,829

James E. Morris, 119,526

Scattering, 1,829

Vote for Supreme Judge.

Milton Smith, 129,427—maj. 1,239

Henry C. Whitman, 119,526

Scattering, 941

Vote for Member of Public Works.

John B. Russell, 129,427—maj. 14,018

Alfred P. Russell, 119,526

Scattering, 228

It is supposed that some 1,200 votes in Solida County, returned by the "Democratic" party, are not counted.

The entire vote of the State was 392,126.

and the affirmative vote necessary to secure the adoption of each amendment was 166,084. The following is the vote:

Amendment No. 1, for Annual Sessions—Yes, 151,262; No, 31,000.

No. 2, for Change of Districts—Yes, 108,048; No, 30,000.

No. 3, for Bank and Individual Taxation Equal—Yes, 150,470; No, 30,000.

No. 4, for Corporations—Yes, 123,220; No, 35,973.

No. 5, for Single Districts—Yes, 171,260; No, 32,687.

The Bank Charter is defeated by a large vote. It will thus be seen that although the amendments to the Constitution receive a large majority of the votes cast on them, yet under the clause of the Constitution which requires a majority of all the electors voting at the election, they are all defeated.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1857.

Gov. Walker applied to the President for leave of absence some time since. It was granted upon the understanding that it should take effect after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, when Kansas affairs would begin to engross attention here, upon the eve of the meeting of Congress.

The Administration is seriously perplexed as to what course it shall pursue regarding Governor Walker's conduct, particularly concerning the rejection of the fraudulent returns. The President considers his action in this respect as extra-official and unauthorized by his instructions, and therefore does not approve of it. This disapproval, however, may be qualified by the fact that Governor Walker professes not to have gone behind the returns, but to have rejected them because they were invalid upon their face.

Southern members of the Cabinet are greatly exercised about the matter, but withhold their decision in the premises until further official developments shall have been made. One of them has declared unreservedly that the whole Cabinet censure Walker.

It is evident that a breach must occur between the ultra and the President, who considers that his hands are strengthened for the coming contest by the recent elections.

The Treasury has redeemed since March \$4,600,000 of loans, exclusive of premiums, leaving \$25,300,000 outstanding. The statement for the week ending 31st of October is in general as follows:

Amount of receipts, \$25,022,841; Drafts paid, \$1,459,237; Drafts issued, \$1,566,749; Balance subject to draft, \$9,008,134; Reduction, \$7,144,000.

Vissarri is here again, booked as Minister from Guatemala and San Salvador. Neither he nor any other person will be recognized as Minister from Nicaragua, until a stable Government shall have been established there which is capable of keeping up diplomatic relations.

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General is now absent. He is engaged in concluding arrangements in New-York and Philadelphia, for concentrating the Western mails of those cities and of Baltimore at Cincinnati, and transporting them thence to St. Louis by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads.

Lord Napier gives another entertainment on Wednesday evening.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1857.

The official majority of Governor Brown, of Mississippi, is 10,772.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.

The following is a letter addressed by General Walker to the Secretary of State, dated "Sept. 23, 1857":

SIR: It is currently reported that the Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala have asked for the active interposition of the United States for preventing me and my companions from returning to Nicaragua. This request, it is further said, is based upon the assumption that I have violated, or intend to violate, the neutrality laws of the United States.

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